

- 1. Why is livestock agriculture thought to be more vulnerable to disasters now than in 1900?**
  - a. Intensification and consolidation has resulted in an increased number of animals living in a smaller space.
  - b. Livestock agriculture's reliance on machines and technology has increased the need for evacuation procedures.
  - c. Intensification of U.S. dairy production has manifested itself as lower productivity of individual cows.
  - d. Livestock agriculture is more widely dispersed than ever before.
- 2. Which of the following accurately describes relationship between disasters and the economic impact on livestock farmers?**
  - a. Large-scale disasters affecting livestock never have serious implications for State revenues.
  - b. When disasters affect many livestock farms in a county it is unlikely that this will represent a significant loss to the county's tax base.
  - c. Pre-existing economic difficulties can exacerbate the impact of disasters on livestock farmers.
  - d. The only loss in disasters is to affected farms.
- 3. Which of the following are effective MITIGATION (reduction, prevention) activities for farms?**
  - a. Purchasing a generator as an alternative power supply.
  - b. Crop insurance to protect against the effects of summer storms.
  - c. Construction of a new barn at a site above a floodplain.
  - d. All of the above.
- 4. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the human food supply in disasters?**
  - a. Intoxications of livestock are common in disasters, but there are no concerns over the safety of the human food supply.
  - b. If livestock raised for human consumption are removed from a farm, care must be taken that the animals are not exposed to diseases or hazardous materials that could threaten the human food supply.
  - c. If escaped livestock ingest toxic plants, their milk is likely to still be suitable for human consumption.
  - d. Even though smoke residues can be harmful to livestock, if livestock have been exposed to smoke residues they can be used for human consumption without concern.
- 5. Which of the following statements regarding thunderstorms is correct?**
  - a. Sustained winds of more than 20 mph and hail greater than or equal to 2 inches in diameter are characteristic of severe thunderstorms.
  - b. Thunderstorms and their consequences are common, but rarely create problems.

- c. Annual property loss resulting from thunderstorms, including damage to farms and barns, is estimated in the hundreds of millions of dollars.
- d. It is necessary for it to be raining to be struck by lightning.

**6. Which of the following statements is correct regarding snow fall?**

- a. Small amounts of snow never have devastating effects on a community.
- b. Buildings should be separated by at least 30 to 50 feet to prevent snowdrifts developing between them.
- c. Snow has to fall at rates of greater than 12 inches per hour to cause severe disruptions.
- d. Ice dams on roofs and large icicles are uncommon causes of building collapse.

**7. Which of the following statements will NOT reduce risks arising from wildfires?**

- a. Allowing people to smoke in barns.
- b. Designating access to barns and water for firefighters.
- c. Practice a fire drill every month throughout the fire season.
- d. Having fire tools handy at your home and in your barn: a ladder, garden hoses, fire extinguishers, gas-operated water pumps, shovels, rakes, and buckets.

**8. Which of the following statements is correct regarding hurricanes?**

- a. A good time to check your window shutters and supply of boards, tools, batteries, nonperishable foods, bottled water, and other equipment is during a hurricane watch.
- b. If there is a boil-water order in effect, do not drink or give animals tap water unless you know it is safe.
- c. Hurricanes frequently cause flooding along the coast, but not inland.
- d. Even when a storm serve has flooded a pasture land, livestock can be left to graze without concern for injuries.

**9. Which of the following statements is correct about the behavior of landslides?**

- a. Landslides rarely affect agricultural property.
- b. Accumulation of water and bulging ground at the bottom of slopes are normal occurrences after heavy rains.
- c. Planting deep-rooted ground cover is an effective mitigation measure against landslides.
- d. Damage from mudflows cannot be covered by insurance.

**10. Which of the following statements is correct regarding floods?**

- a. Floods are an uncommon cause of natural disaster in the United States.
- b. Never tie an animal up if floods are pending.
- c. Only if flowing water is above your waist is it too high to cross.
- d. Hazardous materials released during floods will flow away with the water.

**11. Which of the following statements is correct regarding droughts?**

- a. Proper watershed, forest, and rangeland management is effective mitigation against droughts.

- b. Spreading livestock operations out among several states is effective mitigation against weather-related disasters.
- c. Reducing personal water usage helps reduce the impact of droughts.
- d. All of the above.

**12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding injuries and damages that result from earthquakes?**

- a. Most human injuries in earthquakes result from falling objects.
- b. Place large and heavy objects on lower shelves and securely fasten shelves taller than 5 feet to walls. Brace anchor all tall or top-heavy objects.
- c. Housing animals so that heavy objects do not fall on them in earthquakes is an important preparedness activity for earthquakes.
- d. All of the above.

**13. Which of the following is NOT relevant to the care of animals in floods?**

- a. Animals will frequently resist walking through flowing water.
- b. Animals that have recently moved from a warmer to a colder climate are at a greater risk of hypothermia than animals that have lived in a colder climate for longer periods.
- c. The number of animals that need to be evacuated from a farm is an important factor in determining how quickly a farm can be evacuated.
- d. Floodwaters are frequently contaminated with hazardous chemicals.

**14. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the disposal of carcasses?**

- a. Carcasses must be disposed of onsite.
- b. Composting is no longer used to dispose of any livestock carcasses.
- c. The disposal of carcasses must require the permission of the State or Federal Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Natural Resources.
- d. Large-scale disposal of carcasses can be contracted to specialty firms that deal with hazardous materials disposal, such as from superfund sites.

**15. Which of the following statements apply to the transportation of livestock?**

- a. The response to transportation accidents often requires coordination among law enforcement, fire department, emergency management, the hauler and owner.
- b. Mitigation of transportation accidents involves the use of properly designed trailers and regular trailer maintenance.
- c. Do not tie animals to unhitched trailers, as many animals are strong enough to pull the trailer away.
- d. All of the above.

**16. Which of the following statements is correct regarding a Foreign Animal Disease outbreak?**

- a. Authoritative reports of a Foreign Animal Disease are made by the Chief Veterinary Official (CVO) for the United States.

- b. Freedom from a Foreign Animal Disease in a country (such as Foot and Mouth Disease) usually includes being free of clinical disease and vaccinating against the disease.
- c. The most likely route of entry of a Foreign Animal Disease is from wind blowing the agent across the borders.
- d. Practicing veterinarians are the officials who must conduct the investigation of a suspected Foreign Animal Disease.

**17. Which of the following statements is correct regarding heat stress in livestock?**

- a. Heat stress in animals only occurs under conditions of extreme heat.
- b. Under extreme heat conditions, livestock require less than 10% body weight of water per day.
- c. Do not dress animals with vests, blankets, and other materials that would prevent them from sweating.
- d. Livestock are resistant to heat stress.

**18. Which of the following statements correctly describes animal disease outbreaks?**

- a. Costs from animal disease outbreaks include loss of production and replacement of animals.
- b. Biosecurity is the principal method to mitigate (prevent, reduce) disease outbreaks.
- c. To prevent introduction of disease to farms, delivery and dispatch points on farms should be located away from livestock.
- d. All of the above.

**19. Which of the following statements describes appropriate procedures for dealing with animal health/disease?**

- a. All suspect findings of Foreign Animal Diseases have to be reported to State or Federal veterinarians.
- b. Only animals intended for human consumption require an official health permit signed by a veterinarian when moved across State lines.
- c. Veterinarians don't know much about the clinical aspects of food animals exposed to hazardous chemicals.
- d. Under emergency conditions, animal health services should always be provided by the person who is closest to the scene.

**20. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the identification of animals in disasters?**

- a. Many animals look sufficiently distinct for most persons other than the owner to be able to distinguish one animal from another.
- b. Documentation of ownership may be needed to reclaim a lost animal.
- c. Emergency managers are responsible for finding the owners of all lost animals.
- d. Unique and permanent identification for all animals would be of little help in reuniting animals with their correct owner in disasters.

**21. Which of the following statements correctly describe liability issues in disasters?**

- a. The owner of an escaped animal may be held liable for damages his/her animal creates.
- b. The local Department of Animal Control is the legal entity in most communities to deal with abandoned and lost animals.
- c. In most States, Good Samaritan Laws do not directly apply to the care of animals.
- d. All of the above.

**22. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the humane care of animals in disasters?**

- a. Disasters can be a threat to animal well-being.
- b. Livestock that are adapted to cold can tolerate low temperatures if they have adequate feed intake.
- c. Guidelines for proper methods for euthanasia for livestock are available from veterinary, producer, and humane groups.
- d. All of the above.

**23. Which of the following statements are correct?**

- a. Effective biosecurity on farms includes restricting access to feed storage bins to authorized persons only.
- b. An outbreak of a Foreign Animal Disease in the U.S. would likely require the disposal of large numbers of carcasses.
- c. New animal arrivals to a farm should be placed in quarantine until a suitable time has lapsed to rule out the introduction of contagious disease.
- d. All of the above.

**24. Which of the following statements is correct regarding disasters?**

- a. FEMA is responsible for reducing and reimbursing all personal losses in disasters.
- b. Most natural disasters affect local communities least of all.
- c. Disasters are declared starting at the local, then state, then federal level.
- d. Personal preparedness is rarely effective at minimizing losses from disasters.

**25. Which of the following statements describe effective operations in disasters?**

- a. The use of an out-of-area contact can be an effective way to coordinate in disasters.
- b. The Incident Command System provides a consistent method to respond to all types of emergencies.
- c. Each responding agency and group should operate independently and separately from the others, in order to cover more ground.
- d. All of the above.

**26. Which of the following statements characterizes effective disaster preparedness plans?**

- a. Local plans allow communities to integrate with state and federal response to disasters.
- b. Emergency Operations Plans work best within organizational structures responsive to non-emergency duties that are similar to the duties needed in disasters.

- c. One of the purposes of an Emergency Operations Plan is to provide an overview of the community's jurisdiction.
- d. All of the above.

**27. Which of the following statements accurately describes disaster assistance?**

- a. For a State to qualify for Federal disaster assistance from FEMA, it is best if the State has laws that are consistent with those of Federal emergency management law.
- b. State disaster declarations can only be made when more than one community is affected.
- c. Volunteer organizations are the only source of disaster assistance at the local level.
- d. In large-scale disasters, the Director of Emergency Management is responsible for declaring a disaster.

**28. Which of the following statements correctly describes the role of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in disasters?**

- a. An important role of FEMA in disasters is coordination of response and recovery activities in declared major disasters.
- b. FEMA helps States by reviewing and coordinating State emergency plans.
- c. FEMA is a primary source of education on disaster management in the U.S.
- d. All of the above.

**29. Which of the following statements accurately describes the activation of federal agencies in disasters?**

- a. The USDA responds to disasters that threaten national food production, processing and distribution.
- b. The National Veterinary Response Team (NVRT) is part of disaster response through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- c. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is responsible for overseeing the safety of the environment in the U.S.
- d. Federal agencies are usually activated directly in response to requests from local emergency managers.

**30. Which of the following correctly describes the role of the USDA in disasters?**

- a. Indemnity payments to farmers for crop losses that are covered by insurance are managed by the USDA Risk Management Agency.
- b. Disaster advice from the USDA is provided by the Cooperative Extension Service.
- c. Emergency loans from the USDA in disasters are managed by the Farm Service Agency.
- d. All of the above.